



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

MORNING IN SPRING.

How sweet the landscape—morning twines
Her tresses on the brow of day,
And bright mist o'er the forest pines,
Like happy spirits, fleet away
To revel on the mountain's crown,
Whence the glad stream comes shouting down
Thro' woods and rocks, that hang on high,
Like clouds against the deep blue sky.

The woven sounds of bird and stream—
Are stealing beautiful and deep,
Upon the spirit, like a dream
Of music on the hour of sleep;
And gently from the dewy bowers
Soft murmurs, like the breath of flowers,
Are winding thro' the purple grove,
And blending with the notes of Love,

The streams in veins of beauty flow—
The sunrise gale o'er flower and tree
So lightly breathes, it scarce would blow
A fairy bark upon the sea;
It comes so fresh, so wild, so sweet,
It draws the heart from its retreat
To mingle with the vision, born
In the first holy light of morn.

A cloud hangs from the arch above,
And calmly o'er the young year's blue
The coming like a thing of love,
To gladden in the rising dew;
Its white waves with the sunlight blends,
And gentle spirit seem to bend
From its unrolling folds, to hear
The glad sounds of our joyous sphere.

The lake untroubled by the breeze
Smiles on in sweet unbroken rest,
As if were dreaming of the trees
And blossoms pictured on its breast;
Its depths are glowing bright and fair,
And the deep skies seem hallow'd there;
Soft trembling, as you song-bird's spring
To make the wave with glancing wing,

Oh, at this hour, when air and earth
Are gushing love and joy and light,
And songs of gladness hail the birth
Of all that's beautiful and bright,
Each heart beats high—each thought is blown
To flame—the spirit drinks the tone
Of brighter worlds, and melts away
In visions of eternal day.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE PHYSICIAN'S FEE.

BY CHARLES P. ILSLEY.

CHAPTER I.

'MOTHER, are you unwell?' and the daughter looked up from the work on which she had, for the last half hour, been busily and silently engaged. Her mother had been similarly employed; but her work, some unfinished muslin, was lying on her lap, while her head rested upon her hand, as if she were in deep thought.

'Mother, are you unwell? you look pale.'

'No my child,' replied the mother, in a sad, calm tone, more sorrowful than it was her wont. The daughter put aside her work and took her parent's hand, gazing, with a troubled look into her face. A tear glistened in the eye of Mrs. Lemand, at this delicate though forcible demonstration of filial affection.

'Ellen,' said she, as she drew her child to her bosom, and imprinted a kiss on her fair forehead, 'sixteen years ago, this evening, your father bent affectionately over my sick couch, to gaze upon his first born—his daughter—yourself, my dear child! and twelve years ago, this same evening, I bent over his sick couch. The angel of death was there also, and I became a widow! The tears of the mother and daughter were mingled.'

Mr. and Mrs. Lemand were of English birth. They were married in their native land; but soon after, left for this country. They were not by any means, rich but enjoyed a comfortable independence. Mr. Lemand came over as agent for a house in Liverpool, and resided in New York, the house in which Mr. Lemand was engaged became bankrupt. A few fragments were all that he was enabled to save from the wreck; and, broken in spirits, poor in health, Mr. L. was left to struggle along in a strange land as best he could; but he only 'wrestled with air.' He was taken sick, and soon died, leaving his wife and child a slender stock to support them in the rough journey of life.

Mrs. Lemand had no friends in England to whom she could appeal in her extremity. She had rich relations, or rather an uncle; but she never had any intercourse with him, and probably her existence was entirely unknown to him...at best uncared for. She soon found her little stock running low, and she began to cast about for means of support. She was not one of

those who sit down in idleness, repining at her lot, and murmuring at the decrees of Providence. She had faith in the promises, and her heart had a leaning place of which the world knew not. Being expert with her needle, she made application for needle work, and by constant industry was enabled to keep want from the door, and bestow upon her daughter that education which in adversity or prosperity, is alike a blessing. Ellen grew up all a fond mother's heart could desire. She early made herself useful, and soon the united efforts of the mother and daughter allowed them to add some of the luxuries to the necessities of life. Their dwelling was retired from the noise and bustle of the city. It was an humble though pleasant abode. The hand of taste was visible in all that appertained to it. The rooms were plainly, though neatly and comfortably furnished, and contentment, if not happiness, reigned there. Such was the situation of affairs on the evening when our story commenced.

It was the anniversary of her daughter's birth, as well as of her husband's death. No wonder the brow of the mother was clouded. The graves of buried hopes were reopened; the fountains of memory loosed. It was the resurrection hour of departed joys. She thought of the trials she had passed through—of her far off home, where, in childhood she was blest with a mother's love, and a father's care, and a sister's companionship—of her lost partner. All these came thronging on her thoughts...the white and the dark spots...the shadows and sunbeams of life. No wonder the tear dropped in her eye. Again and again she pressed her child to her bosom; for she was the only earthly treasure that remained to her—the sole link that chained her affections to this world.

'May thy path through life be less thorny than thy mother's, Ellen! Nevertheless, not my will be done!' As she gave utterance to this humble, reliance, her eye brightened, and the shadows lifted from her spirits, and the wonted smile of content again lit up her countenance.

We said that by their industry they were enabled to add some of the luxuries to the necessities of life. This was true for a time when prosperity smiled on the country. But dark shadows began to creep over the land. The tide of fortune was suddenly checked, and began to recede. Retrenchment became the order of the day. Superfluities were discarded, and the closest economy was studied. Many persons were consequently, thrown out of employ, and distress began to pervade the poorer classes. Mrs. Lemand escaped not the general doom. Day after day she found less employment for her needle. Many of those who furnished her with work were obliged to inform her that they had no more to offer; and those who continued to afford employment were so uncertain in their calls upon her, that she barely earned enough to supply the simplest necessities of life. Mrs. L. viewed the dark cloud settling over her late sunny prospects with an anxious eye. Winter was approaching. The times became more and more pressing. The inclement season called for new outlays. How were these demands on her purse to be met? Even by the most pinching economy, she barely received enough to live from day to day. She found it necessary, at last to dispose of household articles from time to time, at a great sacrifice to procure the means of subsistence. It is a dreadful condition for a female, brought up in independence, to be thus situated. Alas! how many have been thus placed...been thus doomed to witness the gradual wasting away of their little property, to satisfy the calls of hunger—or, what is nearly as imperative, the urgent solicitations of an 'icy hearted creditor!' To this extremity was Mrs. L. reduced. Article after article disappeared, until she retained scarcely enough for her limited use. And how did Ellen bear this reverse? Like the daughter of such a mother! More anxious on her parent's account than on her own, she did all that one could do, in her situation, to sustain her, and to alleviate her sufferings. A murmuring word never escaped her lips. Often when their board was reduced so low as to afford hardly sufficient to satisfy one person...often would Ellen plead indisposition, that her mother might not divide the slender stock, although the pangs of hunger were gnawing within her. Notwithstanding this self-sacrifice, she was doomed to see her beloved parent gradually sink under, the troubles that surrounded her.

As poverty came upon them, they were obliged to leave the comfortable roof that sheltered them, and take up their abode in the second story of a miserable tenement, in an obscure and unhealthy part of the city. Cut off from their former employment they were obliged to have recourse

to such work as they could procure. They now depended on the slender pay received for washing clothes for the boarders of a neighboring hotel. The burden of this fell on Ellen, for her mother's health and strength had become so reduced, she was only able to render very slight assistance. Ellen faltered not. She prosecuted her work with an air of cheerfulness, and strove, by every act in her power, to keep up the sinking spirits of her mother. Yet she did not—could not shut her eyes to her parent's gradual failing; and often when her mother slept, would her firmness give way, and the hot tears soak the midnight pillow.

We have refrained from describing the person of Ellen. We have desired that the reader should become acquainted with her mind, and feel an interest in her, on account of her good qualities, rather than the beauty of her person. Still, Ellen lacked not those external graces, which, if they do not constitute woman's chief charm, still render her an object of greater attention and admiration. In a gay and fashionable assembly she would have shone among the brightest; and yet, never did she appear so lovely, as when, arrayed in her humble garb, she performed, with a willing heart those menial services for her mother's support.

CHAPTER II.

It was a cold blustering evening in November. A raging north-easterly storm had prevailed through the day, and as night shut in, the wind and sleet swept sullenly through the streets, and drearily against the buildings. The shops were nearly all closed. The lamps shed a dim and flickering light on the slippery pavement, over which, occasionally, some passenger, bending to the blast, would hurry on his way. On this evening, emerging from a narrow, dreary looking street, a young female was seen, struggling along in evident haste. Turning the corner, and passing two or three blocks, ascended the steps of a large house, before whose door an expiring lamp threw out a few faint gleams. After hesitating a moment, as if to recover herself, she rang the bell. The door was shortly opened by a young man who hastily inquired her wants.

'Does Doctor Herbert reside here?' was asked, in a timid, irresolute voice.

'My name is Herbert,' was the reply, in a tone that evidently showed that the speaker was not altogether pleased with the call.

'Can you not visit a lady—a poor woman,' correcting herself...who is dangerously ill?'

'Will not to-morrow do? and the young man drew back, casting a significant glance at the driving sleet, as he partly closed the door, 'will not to-morrow do—I have an engagement.'

'For the love of God, sir do not refuse me!' interrupted the female in a trembling and beseeching voice. 'My mother is sick—very sick...the distance is short...you shall be paid!'

'Cannot you find some one else, Miss?'

'O, no sir! I have been refused by two others. My poor mother I fear is dying. O, sir, if you have a mother you will go with me—if you have not, by her memory I charge you not to slight the orphan's prayer!' And the speaker turned her face full upon the young man. It was very pale but strikingly beautiful.

Whether the affecting appeal or the lovely countenance influenced the young physician, it matters not; but he hesitated no longer. Hastily throwing on a cloak, he followed the female. Although she said the distance was not great, yet to the young man it seemed interminable. After following her through two or three obscure streets, as they were plunging down an unlighted and dismal looking alley, he inquired if they had much further to go.

'This is the house, sir,' said the female, stopping before a mean and shattered tenement, whose crazy frame could hardly withstand the heavy gusts that swept over it.... 'Take care of the broken step, sir!'

With this caution he picked his way into the low entry, and followed his conductor up a pair of creaking stairs, prepared to witness a scene of squalid wretchedness. A door was opened, and he was introduced to a dimly lighted room. He started on his entrance. The signs of poverty he surely beheld; but it was not the poverty of crime and intemperance...the disgusting and revolting exhibition he expected to encounter—no unpleasant odor...no filthy floor and dirty sack of straw for a bed...too commonly found in the abodes of want. He gazed about him in astonishment. The scanty furniture was plain, and of the cheapest kind; but every thing was neat and

well arranged. A small tallow candle gave light to the room. There was the white pine table, covered with a clean cloth, on which rested a bible; the rush-bottomed chairs...three in number; the well scoured floor, and the neat bed—straw to be sure,—but covered with spotless white though coarse sheets, and a plain counterpane. A few smoking embers burnt on the hearth. The physician had but a moment to view the unexpected appearance of the room, as the girl threw off her bonnet and cloak and knelt by the bedside, displaying in the act a form of perfect symmetry...not less attractive for being arrayed in garments of the cheapest material.

'Mother, dear mother, the doctor has come to see you!' whispered the kneeling one, in a voice exceedingly sweet and tender.

'Out of my sight why follow me forever, like a curse, with your perpetual cry bread—bread! Drink tears, as I do, and let them satisfy you,' and the sick woman tossed her arms impatiently about.

The physician drew near, while the daughter buried her face in the clothes, sobbing with irrepressible emotion.

'My poor mother! who never before looked unkindly on me, now drives me from her like a hated thing!'

'Ha! ha! hear the hypocrite!' said the sick woman in a tone of withering scorn... 'sir, beware!' and she partly raised herself in bed, and pointed her emaciated arm towards the weeping girl... 'beware of that girl—she will prove a bitter curse to you! I gave her the last mouthful—robbed myself of the sole remaining crust—for what?—to feed a viper! May you never be cursed with an ungrateful child! and she fell back on the pillow.

'O, sir, she raves,' said the daughter deprecatingly; 'for two days I have heard only reproaches from one who never before opened her lips but in kindness!'

'You must not heed them, miss,' said the doctor, who had been closely examining the patient; 'it is the effect of disease. Your mother is laboring under a high fever—her senses are disordered, and it is customary for persons in her situations to fancy those their enemies and persecutors, who are most beloved in their lucid state. Be not troubled, therefore—when restored to her right mind, her affection will be unchanged.'

'But will her senses be restored?—is there hope?' said the girl in an anxious tone.

'Your mother is a very sick woman—very; but her case is far from desperate. With proper treatment she may recover, and my services shall not be wanted.'

The daughter thanked him...not with words—but in a more expressive language—that of the heart, which the physician read in her glowing face and speaking eyes.

We presume we need not inform the reader that the sick one was Mrs. Lemand. In assisting Ellen to accomplish some work which she had been unexpectedly called upon to perform, she had overtasked her feeble strength and exposed herself. A severe cold ensued, which terminated in a fever. Ellen would immediately have called in a physician, but her mother treated her sickness as a slight matter, preferring rather to suffer than to exhaust their miserable pittance in paying for medical advice. But Mrs. L. grew worse. Indeed so rapid was the disease, Ellen dared not leave her. Twice she dispatched the child of a neighbor for a physician, as she found that her mother's wits began to wander. But, 'good Samaritans' are scarce in a large city, and the calls of ragged urchins rarely receive that attention, or are answered with that alacrity, as the calls of those whose appearance holds out a fee in prospective. Ellen, however, had, like the young in general, a better opinion of human nature. Always ready at the call of suffering, she imagined that others were like herself, and when the boy returned with the physician's answer—'Will be there directly'—she waited impatiently and listened to catch every footstep. But she waited in vain. No physician came. Her mother grew hourly worse. Ellen would have gone herself to get advice, but she was fearful of leaving her mother's bedside. The delirium increased, and required all her care and watchfulness. To add to her affliction, the delirium began to assume that peculiar type which we have described, and the already burdened heart of the poor girl received a new pang in the dislike her mother began to show towards her. For two days she was exposed to this new trial. On the evening of the second day, her feelings were wound up to such a pitch, that she determined to go in person in search of a physician. She got an occupant of another part of the house to attend her mother, while she went forth. It was a night of storms, as we have described. Inquiring of

the few passengers she met, she received hasty directions, and applied to one and another of the medical profession. The first one to whom she applied, hardly allowing her to state her wants, pleaded a prior engagement; and from the second application she turned with almost a bursting heart as she received a flat refusal. It was now getting late...the shops began to be closed, and the storm to beat more furiously. Wet, chilled, and almost in a state of despair, she sought still another...with what success the reader is already acquainted. She was fortunate in her choice, for Dr. Herbert, though young, was eminently qualified for his business.

Immediate measure were taken to combat the disease. After a copious depletion and the administration of sedatives, Ellen had the satisfaction of seeing her mother sink into a slumber—the first she had enjoyed for a long time. The physician, after doing all that the circumstances of case demanded, leaving directions, etc. for the night, made preparations to depart. Ellen left, the bedside, and taking from the table drawer a purse, emptied its contents, consisting of a number of small silver pieces, with a few coppers, and tendered them to the doctor, remarking, with some trepidation, 'I know not your charge, sir—if you will be so kind as to call to-morrow, should not this be a sufficient fee, I will endeavor to obtain the exact amount.'

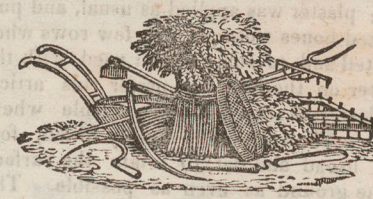
The physician stood for a moment regarding the speaker with an embarrassed air; then said, as he took the proffered change—'I shall certainly call to-morrow—your mother's case demands it. But—' and he hesitated, while a slight flush passed over his face—'but...I like to have forgotten it—there is a recipe I wish to leave,' and he seated himself at the table, while Ellen returned to adjust something about the bed.

'There is the recipe,' said he, rising and pointing to a folded paper on the table. 'You will recollect to give the powders I have left every two hours, and the drops immediately. Good evening, Miss Lemand—I trust your mother will be better in the morning,' and he took his leave.

Ellen took the folded paper and put it in her purse the sight of which caused her to sigh, for it was entirely empty—when she was induced to look at the recipe. She opened the paper...a bank note for a generous sum fell from the folds, and the astonished girl read, instead of a recipe—'It is more blessed to give than to receive!'

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

AGRICULTURAL.



Two experiments were made by Hart Massy, Esq. of Watertown, Jeff. last spring, according to the Watertown Standard, one in his corn field, and the other in his orchard, which produced uncommon results. He planted five rows in his corn field with seed soaked in a solution of salt petre, and the product of these five rows was greater than the product of 25 like rows along side, similarly treated in all respects save in preparing the seed. The steeped corn was not touched by the worm, while the rest of the crop was nearly destroyed by them. We have been in the habit of dissolving salt petre in our steep for seed corn, for many years; but as we have steeped it all, we are not able to judge of its comparative advantages. Great benefit has been ascribed to nire, in the preparation of seed wheat as well as corn; in communications from Robert Johnson and Dr. Graham, formerly serators, to the old society of agriculture, &c.

Mr. Massy's other experiment was to scatter plaster upon the blossoms of an apple tree, which had been shy in bearing—and had never given over two bushels of fruit. The tree bore almost twenty bushels, presumed to be caused principally by the gypsum. The fecundation of the fruit blossom is effected by the pollen of the male organ. Whatever prevents this contact, as strong winds or heavy rains, renders the blossoms abortive. The female organ in this case, could not have been rendered fertile by the mere contact of the plaster; but this might have operated beneficially, by adhering either to the pollen, and thereby rendering it less liable to be blown or washed away; or to the stigma of the female organ, and causing the pollen to adhere, when it chanced to fall upon it.

Mixed Crop of Corn and Potatoes... John Lorrain planted ten acres of Indian

corn, in rows eight feet three inches distant, and hills with three plants at eighteen in the rows. Between each row he planted two rows of potatoes. The product was 430 bushels of corn, and 843 of potatoes, or 43 of corn and 84 of potatoes on each acre. At another time he obtained 50 bushels of shelled corn, and 150 bushels of potatoes from an acre. A gentleman has just assured us, that he made a similar experiment last summer, alternating two rows of corn, at two and a half feet, and two rows of potatoes, with very success. This mode of culture gives to the corn the advantages of air and sun, which it requires, while the shade of the corn does not prejudice, or but partially, the growth of the potato crop.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN, ETC.

Troy, January 26th, 1838.

Judge BUEL, Dear Sir,—Having purchased a farm about two years ago in this vicinity, and concluding to direct its cultivation myself the past season, and being without practical knowledge in agricultural pursuits, I sought through the columns of the Cultivator the information I needed, and without which I could not expect to be successful in this new, and, to me, interesting enterprise. Having concluded to plant about nine acres with corn, I examined with some minuteness the different modes recommended for its culture. After this examination, believing I discovered substantial reasons, combined with practical knowledge, in your manner of cultivating this crop, I was not long in deciding on adopting it. And now, not that the yield was an extraordinary one, but because it was much better than others in this vicinity where the old mode had been adhered to, and because by adding further testimony to yours, it may be the means of inducing others to test its utility—although you have so repeatedly recommended this mode of culture, it may not be amiss to state in some detail the course pursued in the culture of this corn.

The land planted may be denominated a dry gravelly soil. About four acres of which had the preceding year been in buckwheat, and the remaining five acres in pasture for several years; the latter I had ploughed late in the preceding fall, to prevent the ravages of the grub worm; during the winter and spring I deposited in small piles on the two pieces, about 280 wagon loads of which was from a neighboring slaughtering house, the remainder was unfertilized barnyard manure; it was evenly spread on the surface and ploughed under just before planting. The ground was furrowed about three feet apart each way, and planted in hills the same distance apart, putting in each hill six to eight kernels. Commenced planting on the eleventh, and finished on the nineteenth May. The varieties planted were your twelve-rowed Dutton, the small and the large eight-rowed yellow, and a flesh colored corn. The Dutton was planted on the 17th May. This is stated, as the result will show its early maturity. The corn was not sufficiently thinned, as from five to seven stalks were left in some hills, three or four would have been more profitable. A plough was not used after it was furrowed. The crop had two dressings with the cultivator and hoe; plaster was applied as usual, and pulverized bones were put in a few rows when planted and to some extent used with the plaster on the hills. I prefer this article to plaster, as its effect were visible where used. The corn was slightly hilled, formed broad and flat, to retain the surface of the ground as even as possible. The corn came up well, and maintained through the season a healthy appearance and a vigorous growth. On the 6th of September much of the corn was ripe, and the remainder glazed; on this day commenced cutting it up at the surface of the ground, and put twenty hills in a stook to cure; on the 19th September, it being well cured, commenced husking it in the field, from the stooks, separating the nibs from the larger ears. On the 6th October this process was completed, with the exception of a small quantity put in the barn. The result was as follows: 956 bushels ears of corn, which I put down at 4s. \$478 00 About 38 loads of pumpkins, 12s. 57 00 About 27 loads corn stocks well cured, 16s. 54 00

Expenses of cultivating the crop, except drawing in pumpkins & stalks, D162 42 Interest on 9 acres of land, at D100 per acre, 63 00 225 42

Nett profit, D363 58

From the Cincinnati Whig—Extra.—April 26.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Loss of 125 Lives.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful & destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of STEAMBOAT DISASTERS. This afternoon about six o'clock the new and elegant steamboat *Moselle*, Captain Perkin, left the wharf of this city—full of passengers—for Louisville and St. Louis, with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family was taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention, the captain was holding on to all the steam

that he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The *Moselle* was a new *brag* boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family was taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off, and at the very moment her wheels made the first revolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder.—The explosion was destructive and heart rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman, who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Hands, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat at the moment of the accident was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to shivers as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float, with a strong current down the river, at the same time getting rather from the shore.

The captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and in heart rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a fatuity unaccountable jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary business parts of the city there were no boats at hand except a few large unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterward.

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom the little fellow had the misfortune to see perish one by one almost within his reach. An infant child belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

Dr. Wilson Hughes, of the U. S. army, and brother-in-law, to our estimable fellow citizen, William P. Hughes, of the Pearl-street House, is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military coat he had on, were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant, of Louisville, and brother in law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost, as he was on board, and no tidings have since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularise any other person lost, as the boat sunk in about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimneys and a small portion of her upper works, and also as a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued that altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers are among the hands of the boat, and the steerage passengers.

It is supposed that there were about Two Hundred Persons on board, of which number only from fifty to seventy-five are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about One Hundred and Twenty five!! O, tale of woe!

The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short time before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly ambition. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn. In to-morrow's Whig we shall no doubt be able to give the names of many others who have been lost or killed.

On 22d April the Special Council enacted two Ordinances, which appear in the Official Gazette of to-day. The first relates to the period when the Laws and Ordinances enacted by the Governor and Council shall go into operation, &c. The second, and most important Ordinance, which we subjoin, refers to the apprehension and detention of persons charged with high treason, suspicion of high treason, misprision of treason, and treasonable practices; and for suspending till the 24th day of August next the Ordinance establishing the Habeas Corpus in this Province, &c.

An Ordinance to authorize the apprehending and detention of persons charged with High Treason, misprision of High Treason, and treasonable practices, and to suspend for a limited time, as to such persons, a certain Ordinance therein mentioned.

Whereas divers persons, charged with High Treason, suspicion of High Treason, and misprision of High Treason and treasonable practices, are detained in prison, or in custody in this province, and it is highly expedient and necessary that means should be provided for the more easily apprehending and more secure detention of such persons for a limited time, and of others who may be suspected or charged with such

crimes...Therefore, for the better preservation of the peace, and of the laws and liberties of this province;

Be it ordained and enacted by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, authorized to execute the commission of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said province, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of her Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada,' and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that all or any person or persons that are or shall be in prison or otherwise in custody in this Province, at or upon the day of the making and passing of this Ordinance, or after, by any warrant for High Treason, suspicion of High Treason, misprision of High Treason, or treasonable practices, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, during the continuance of this Ordinance; and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall, during such continuance, bail or try any person or persons so committed, without an order from the Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, any Law, Ordinance, or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the Ordinance of the Governor in chief of this Province, made and passed by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Province, in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intitled; 'An Ordinance for securing the liberty of the subject, and for the prevention of imprisonment out of this Province'—in so far as the same may be construed to relate to cases of high Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, & Misprision, be suspended until the Twenty-fourth day of August next, and that until the said day, no Judge, Justice of Peace, or other Officer of the Law in this province, shall liberate, try or admit to Bail any person or persons that is, are, or shall be in prison, committed or in custody within the said province, for such causes as aforesaid, without an Order from the Governor or Person administering the Government of the said province; Provided always, that from and after the said Twenty-fourth day of August next, the said persons so committed shall have the benefit and advantage of all Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes any way relating to or providing for the liberty of her Majesty's subjects in this province; and that this present Ordinance shall continue, until the said Twenty-fourth day of August next, and no longer.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and passed in special Council, under the Great Seal of this Province, at the Government House, in the city of Montreal, the twenty third day of April, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God, of Great Britain & Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Special Council.

Cap. III.
An Ordinance to continue a certain Act therein mentioned, making provision for the Assistance of sick and indigent Emigrants, [from the 1st of May next to the 1st of May, 1839.]

Cap. IV.
An Ordinance to continue certain Acts of the Legislature of this Province, relating to the Establishment of Registry Offices, [in the Eastern Townships,—to the 1st of November, 1842.]

Cap. V.
An Ordinance to continue a certain Act therein entitled 'An Act to regulate the Exercise of certain Rights of Lessors, [to the 1st of May, 1839.]

Cap. VI.
An Ordinance to continue a certain Act therein mentioned, entitled, 'An Act to provide less expensive means for the Recovery of Wages due to Seamen of vessels belonging to, or registered in this Province,' [to the 1st of November, 1842.]

Cap. VII.
An Ordinance to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain loyal Inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained during the late unnatural Rebellion.

Precis of Cap. 7.—After the usual preamble...The Governor or person administering the Government is empowered to appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province three Commissioners, to enquire into the losses sustained by her Majesty's loyal subjects during the late unnatural rebellion, and into the means which may be possessed by the persons who have occasioned such losses to indemnify the sufferers, and the legal recourse which the said sufferers may have against the said parties.

The Commissioners, before entering on office, are to take an oath before any one of her Majesty's Justices of any one of the Courts of King's Bench, faithfully, truly and impartially to execute the duty of Commissioner for the purpose above stated.

The Commissioners are empowered to

examine, upon oath, such persons as they may think fit, concerning the matters and things into which it is their duty to enquire, and such persons are required to attend at the time and place the Commissioners may direct.

The commissioners are authorized to meet and sit from time to time, at such place or places, as the Governor, &c. may direct, with or without adjournment, and, by precept under their hand and seal, to send for such persons and papers as they may judge necessary for their information or for the execution of the power vested in them.

The Governor may appoint a clerk, and messenger to the said Commissioners and may remove and appoint others in their stead.

The Commissioners are from time to time when required, or at their discretion and as soon as possible after the determination of their examination and proceedings, without any requisition, to furnish an account of their proceedings, in writing, to the Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being.

Persons giving false evidence, upon oath, before the Commissioners, and being convicted thereof, are subject to the pains and penalties of the laws now in force for wilful and corrupt perjury.

The Clerk to the Commission is to take no fees, but a salary in remuneration for his services is to be appointed.

Cap. VIII.
An Ordinance to continue a certain Act therein mentioned, intitled, 'An Act for the transportation of certain Offenders from this province to England, to be thence again transported to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land,' [to the 1st of Nov. 1842.]

Cap. IX.
An Ordinance to continue a certain Act therein mentioned, relating to Protested Bills of Exchange, [to the 1st of Nov. 1842.]

(To be continued.)

THE INTRODUCTION.

Have my dear readers, with whom I have had, for a long time, the pleasure of holding a weekly intercourse, ever heard of a man, commencing a journey without an aim, or of beginning to build a house without a plan? Alas! The aimless undertaking is now commenced. How it will be carried on, and at what point of the compass it may arrive, who knows?

This is the introduction to what is coming from the dark future;...the vestibule of the temple that has not been explored;—the vapour of a cloud that tantalizes the impatient with the hope of rain, but soon vanishes away. Where nothing is promised, there can be no disappointment. This is my consolation. There is no promise expressed or understood. To one point who can be confined, if he have room for a ramble? But, uncertain as I am what a day may bring forth, or the pen take out of the ink bottle, when once dipped; and being asked to favour the young gentleman who is now the Proprietor as well as the Publisher of the *Standard*, I think it no more than right, now that he has taken to himself a companion for life, with whom he can take sweet counsel at 'morn, noon and sunny eve,' to recommend him to the kind consideration of all the patrons of the 'Missiskoui Standard,' which he has printed for the Proprietors for three years. I do this because I think he is worthy of patronage. He has served the public, in this place, for the last three years, with the most indefatigable industry, and deserves the most liberal encouragement.

The 'Fireside' has become exhausted, like the oil in the lamp, burnt out to the bottom. Something, however, must be done, but what? I wish I knew. When a beginning is made, some say, the work is half done. Strange that man is so constituted as to receive encouragement from what he knows to be a falsehood. The first sentence of a book is certainly the beginning of the book, but by what process it can be magnified into the half of the book, if it contain more than sentences, I really do not, at this moment, know. But I have not yet begun, and perhaps have no intention of beginning at all. This is only an introduction, and like the heathen oracle, it is so ambiguous, not designedly, but from necessity, as to lead to any thing or nothing, just as matters suit. Unbounded fields of speculation lie before us, where something may be culled. The mind, however, is not always in trim; and where a great variety is presented to the choice, it does not invariably follow that the choice made, is either the fittest or the best. Should I, however, proceed, there is one thing which I am not afraid to promise, because I have, through the blessing of God, endeavored to practise it through life; and that is, to speak the truth in love, and the things which promote religion in the world, and the peace and happiness of my fellow men. At present I stop. Where

nothing of importance is to be said, it is useless to multiply words.

For some time, we have been relieved from the apprehension of immediate danger.

The winter has passed...the spring has just commenced, and we are still in safety, notwithstanding the evils that were devised against us, both in the north & in the south. God has hitherto graciously preserved us. Let us never forget his goodness. Let us never cease to be grateful for his kind protection of us unworthy sinners. Let us verify our gratitude to be sincere, lasting and devout, by a life of piety, obedience and holiness. The trees of the forest will soon be covered with rich foliage;...the meadows with a mantle of green. Interspersed through every field, and by every running stream will flourish all manner of flowers pleasant to the eye, sweet and fragrant in the breeze, inviting all who can see God in his works to admire his wonder-working power, and sing his praise. That God who is now breathing life in the works of nature around us is the same that has preserved us from the malice and power of our enemies. If we neglect Him, after so much interposition of his goodness and power in our behalf, the next storm of affliction will not pass over our heads so easily, or with so little scathe to us either as a community or as individuals.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, MAY 15, 1838.

TO OUR READERS.

Having made arrangements with the Proprietors of the *Missiskoui Standard*, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of commencing the Fourth Volume of this Journal.

During the three preceding years I have had no interest in the establishment, however much I may have felt; but with this number commences not only my personal interest, but my personal responsibility for the future.

As it regards the Editorial department, I deem it sufficient to say that it will be conducted by Mr. JAMES MOIR FERRES, whose abilities as an Editor, are well known to the public.

The *Standard* will be sent to its former supporters; and, if there are any who do not wish to render it support, they will, of course, return it.

The Terms will continue as heretofore, with one exception—all payments in *Produce* must be made by or before the expiration of the first nine months; if not until after that time, money will be expected.

Gentlemen who have heretofore had the kindness to act as Agents for the *Standard*, will confer an obligation upon the Proprietor by continuing their favors.

As the support, which I shall receive from Job-work and Advertising, will be so limited, and the amount so trifling to each individual who may wish for either, it will be expected that such as are not subscribers to the paper, will pay for it on receipt.

J. D. GILMAN.

It is not from the love of the harassing duties of the editor of a newspaper, that I have consented again to undertake them; neither is it from pecuniary motives, for were I to consult my own private interest only, I would find it in devoting my time to something which might yield a return.

The circumstances in which the country is placed, however, are sufficient to induce every one to convert the opportunity of influencing the public mind into a solemn duty. That impression I at least entertain, and as I flatter myself that my opinions are well known to the inhabitants of this section of the Townships, they will find both from my past conduct, and from my present impressions, that I will be independent in expressing them. Public approbation every public writer must wish to obtain; but he who writes honestly and fearlessly, cannot expect always to secure it. Of this, however, I beg the readers of the *Standard* to be assured, that if I shall feel thankful that my efforts meet their approval, the sincerity of my motives will make me indifferent to their disapproval.

I consider it unnecessary to set forth the promises usually contained in a newspaper prospectus. The *Standard* will be conducted as it has hitherto been firmly but temperately endeavouring to maintain among the people those principles of loyalty to the sovereign love for religion and respect for the laws, which distinguish the freedom of the Briton from the mob licence of the infidel and the demagogue.

J. M. FERRES.

Thanks to the exertions of a few warm Constitutionalists in this district, the Standard is again resumed. It would have been nothing to the honor of the Constitutionalists in this district to have allowed a newspaper which has done such service to their cause, to expire at such a period as the present. We know our own situation precisely. Publishing in a remote corner of the province, we know that our opinions may have no weight with the educated and uneducated population of the cities, and very little with the *gens diplomatique* at the head of affairs; in the legislature, or rather in the Governor's legislative body guard, our ideas may be unknown, and even our existence a question, but in the Counties of Mississkoui, in a portion of Shefford, in the Southern parts of Rouville and L'Acadie, the influence of this print has been felt for the last three years.

At the period of the first establishment of this paper, the fine span demagoguism of the House of Assembly, in its lifetime of the City of Quebec, was making havoc among the children of the old loyalists, with the purity of old loyalty. Many men, looking more to the specious falsehoods of intending traitors, than to the immorality of their public conduct, were shaken in the opinions in which their fathers had educated them, and were imbibing a distrust towards their government, which was as agreeable to the Assembly-party as it was ungenerous towards a government which had always treated its subjects with kindness. A press supported by the dominant party in the Assembly that was, had been in operation for some time in this county, and had obtained a considerable circulation. But by steady perseverance, in the straight path of honesty and decency—two things which the "Reformers" sadly neglected,—the "Standard" gradually found its way among the people, until at length it drove its 'reform' predecessor out of the world.

This paper, being published on the frontier, and circulated through a frontier county, forty or fifty miles in length, has swayed an influence, of which the province and our government have reaped the whole benefit during the last winter, while the paper itself has been almost allowed to die. In estimating the services of the Standard we are far from wishing to boast, but we may be permitted to speak from history what concerns it as well as what concerns its contemporaries. It cannot be denied that to the newspaper press, in the Upper Province, the results of the late election there are to be attributed, & to the same source is the crushing of the rebellion, wholly due; neither can it be denied, that in this Province the 'reform' press contributed largely in bringing on the last 'reforms' of all, rebellion and bloodshed, while the Constitutional papers, in carrying on a moral war against their opponents, established the minds of their readers to struggle in the physical war, that was threatened in order to subvert the constitution and liberties of their country.

In the moral contest the Standard took its part, and in the physical we can triumphantly refer to the alacrity of the people on this frontier as proof that the local position and circulation of this paper has enabled it to aid greatly in securing to our Sovereign the possession of the most valuable gem in her crown. Apart then from any intrinsic merit, the contingent circumstances of its publication and circulation, ought to be sufficient for Constitutionalists throughout the province to support it, at the least, until the constitution shall have been settled and the present difficulties fully composed. We say this, not from a selfish consideration, for to those who know any thing of newspapers, we need scarcely say, that neither personal ease nor pecuniary profit is to be looked for in such establishments, unless they are supported by great advertising patronage. Without some share of advertising, no newspaper can be carried on at all, in Lower Canada; now, as a country paper can have but a very limited share, it is necessary, that to preserve its existence, its subscribers pay up punctually their yearly subscription. We are desirous that every one understand this fully; and we request friends in the cities, who have hitherto thrown in their mite, to continue it for our sake, and for the sake of the cause in which we have all been embarked.

We have to acknowledge, with thankfulness, the general lively spirit in every section of the country, in favor of continuing the paper, and we heartily wish that this good spirit may be productive of good deeds.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, especially such of them as were

at Mississkoui Bay on the 6th December last, the following despatch, received by Captain KEMP, from head quarters, through Major Williams.

PHILIPSBURG, 5th May, 1835.
SIR, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 30th January, 1836, conveying her Majesty's thanks to yourself and the officers and men under your command, for their gallant conduct, in repelling the attack made last December into this territory, by insurgents from the United States.

In performing this duty, I feel, that to secure at all times, and under all circumstances, a continuance of the same loyal and gallant conduct which distinguished the Militia and Volunteers of this district, on the above occasion, there can be no higher incentive than the gracious approbation of a Queen, whose first, and most ardent desire is, the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of her subjects.

EXTRACT.
"Lord Hill has communicated to me your dispatches of the 13th and 22d of December reporting the defeat by the Mississkoui Volunteers of the insurgents who had entered Lower Canada from Swanton in the State of Vermont. I have laid these despatches before the Queen and am commanded by her Majesty to convey through you to the Mississkoui Volunteers her Majesty's thanks for their conduct to which you have referred.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. WILLIAMS.
Major unattached.
Captain O. J. KEMP,
Mississkoui Militia,
Frelighsburg.

The Special Council on Saturday, on a petition from the Montreal Committee of Trade, passed an Ordinance appropriating the sum of 500 pounds to defray the expense of a survey of Lake St. Peter, to ascertain the practicability of deepening the ship channel through it.

General Wool... This gallant Officer and most excellent man, has recently received a testimonial of regard and good opinion from the citizens of Plattsburgh, which must be as grateful to his heart as a man, as it is flattering to his feelings as an officer. A committee representing a large portion of the most honorable and respectable citizens of that part of the country, have addressed him a letter expressing the highest sense of his service in the most arduous and most difficult discharge of his duties during the late atrocious proceedings on the Canada frontier, and alluding in delicate and just terms to the General's gallant bearing on the same frontier in the last war with Great Britain. The letter concludes by inviting Gen. Wool to a public dinner. He was under the necessity of declining the dinner, but his letter in answer to the invitation does him great honor. It contains sentiments, the promulgation of which will do some good we hope, among the extra patriotic upon our Northern border. He treats the scorching patriotism of the 'friends of human freedom' along the lines, in precisely the way that becomes an officer of the United States, and becomes too, a rational American patriot. We commend his letter to the special attention of all such wise and sensible gentlemen as have been urged into this crusade upon the Canadas, by the rapid bluster and truculency of the New York Express and its fellow labourers in folly.—*N. York Gazette*.

Mr. Delavan, the great temperance champion, some time since sent to the Queen of Great Britain four beautiful volumes of the Temperance Tales, and has recently received a letter from her Majesty's Librarian, expressing her entire 'satisfaction' at the present. The Queen too, directed the librarian to declare her hearty approval of the efforts making for the promotion of the temperance cause.

STEAMBOAT MOSELLE... Further Particulars,
Thursday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have just returned from the scene of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account published in another column instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, (as has been maintained by a few,) falls far short of the dreadful reality. The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number so mangled and torn, that they bore scarcely any resemblance to the human form.—We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered to an apparent jelly... Fragments of the boilers and other portions of the boat, were thrown from 50 to 200 yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boiler tearing away the gable end of a stable, situated high up the steep hill, in rear of the houses, at least 200 yards from the

boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street entirely through the windows on one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated that one man was picked up this morning on Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam Water works, (about three quarters of a mile below where the accident occurred) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. Only four bodies today have been taken from the boat, viz. a German woman and her two children, and a small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies, altogether, that has been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded, have been sent to the hospitals, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man by the name of Edward Sexton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully scalded; but his physician thinks he will certainly get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised, a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are, no doubt, more persons lost than we have stated. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety five deck passengers, and thirty five cabin passengers, whose names are carried on the boat's register, at Pittsburg, Wheeling, St. Louis & other places below. Here then are one hundred and thirty passengers that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place. The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board, at the time of the accident, cannot be but little (if any) short of three hundred persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred or two hundred and thirty or forty persons! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can never be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life, will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

The accident has created a great deal of excitement and distress in the city—and the Mayor has issued a proclamation calling a public meeting of the citizens at the council chamber this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in order to devise the best means of ascertaining, as near as possible, the number of persons lost, and the extent of injury in other respects... as well as to adopt some plan for burying the dead.—*Cincinnati Whig*.

Married,
At Frelighsburg, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. James Reid Rector of St. Armand East, Mr. Joseph D. Gilman Publisher of this paper, to Miss Catherine Henderson of this place.

In Stanbridge on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. R. P. Balf, H. N. Whitman Esqr. to Miss Armina Corey.

Died,
In Franklin, of consumption, on the 23d of April last, Mr. Abel T. Whitney, in his 31st year.

Spring Goods.

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1835.
To be sold on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at noon two Bee-Hives, belonging to the above estate.

To Let.

THOSE large and convenient premises situated in the village of Stanbridge Upper Mills, belonging to the minor children of the deceased Joel Rollin.
These premises were erected for the purpose of a Tavern and are superior to any other in the country. Rent extremely moderate.
Apply to
Mrs. ROLLIN.
Stanbridge, May 11, 1835.

Wainwright's
PREMIUM
Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.

Stolen,
FROM the stable of James Esta, in Sutton, on Wednesday night, the 2d of May inst. a small bay MARE, four years old this spring... supposed to be with foal. Said Mare was taken by me on an Execution in favor of Robert Perkins, of Nathaniel Gibson, of Sutton, and put into the care of James Esta for safe keeping until the day of sale. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.
IRA JONES.
Sutton, 5th May, 1835.

For Sale,
Three new Double
Waggons.
H. M. CHANDLER.
St. Armand, 10th April 1835.

Warning.
THE public are hereby warned against purchasing a note due on 1st Jan. last granted by Lyman Kerby, for sixteen dollars, in favor of Frederick Bouché and by him indorsed to Peleg Shepherd of whom the subscriber acquired it for a valuable consideration.
PATRICK BUTLER.
Dunham 31st March, 1835.

Buffalo Robes,
Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett
CAPS,
Fur Gloves,
Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.
JUST received and for sale by
W. SMITH.
January, 1835.

New Firm
&
New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of
OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.
OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1835.

Notice.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods
&
Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.
W. W. SMITH.
January, 1835.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&
Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books
of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advocate, having resumed his Profession, has taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business intrusted to him will be punctually attended to; and all monies collected by him on account of his clients, paid over without delay.
Montreal, February 26 1835.

To Emigrants and others in search of
Lands for Settlement.
THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families. The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead. Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1835.

Book-Binding
&
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.
HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

New Goods!!
JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS
&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
LEVI KEMP.
July 18th, 1837. 3-1

NEW STORE
AND
New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial

HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.
JOHN BAKER.
Montreal, May 13, 1837.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

SUNG BY MRS. KNIGHT.

Young Love, in a transcript exclaim'd,
"A beautiful bower I'll build;
"Ere the first blush of morning hath beam'd,
"With roses the dome shall be fill'd!"
He gather'd the roses of spring
His mansion of bloom to adorn;
But his task prov'd a difficult thing,
When he found every rose had a thorn,
When he found, &c.

At length, after Love fondly toil'd,
He gazed with delight all around—
When a storm this bower destroy'd,
And his roses were strew'd o'er the ground,
The urchin then whimper'd and cried,
"My hopes thus for ever are cross'd—
"On fair weather I fondly relied,
"But I found poor Love's labour is lost!"
"But I found," &c.

Then maidens, who castle would build
In the air—take warning from this;
Till your lover's vows are fulfill'd,
Do not think of a bower of bliss.
Believe me, the story is true—
If you slight it, some tears it may cost:
For like Cupid perhaps you may rue,
And find all Love's labour is lost.
And find all &c.

From the New York Jour. of Com.

CHEROKEE PROTEST.

By a Washington correspondent we have been favored with a copy of a Protest which was recently forwarded from the Cherokee country to Washington, signed by Fifteen thousand six hundred sixty-five of the Cherokee people; embracing almost the whole Tribe this side of the Mississippi. It is a spirited, eloquent paper, combining in very just proportions, self respect, and respect for the Congress and people of the United States. The reader will learn from this Protest, what is the true state of the Cherokee question. Government has had entire away for some time in that region, and there has been every opportunity, through promises and threats for bringing these people to submit to the chicanery which was practiced in getting up the sham treaty,—but it is all to no purpose. The correspondence between Gen. Jesup and the secretary of war, seems to indicate a wish on the part of the General to get among the Cherokees. It is to be hoped that this may not be permitted. The General has a grudge against them. Some Cherokees exposed his conduct in the violation of the flag of truce in Florida. With such feelings on the part of Gen. Jesup as are evident in his letter, and such a resolution on the part of the Cherokees as is expressed in the following document, who shall answer for the consequences of sending him among them to carry out such a measure?

Does it not become the American people, to express a proper sense of this affair? Surely, if Mr. Van Buren knew how so many of his constituents feel on this subject, he would not, he could not, be deaf to their remonstrances. On the 23d of May next the false treaty is proposed to be executed. Ought not Congress to be petitioned from all the leading towns, not to turn away the prayer of the Indian unheard? The duly constituted authorities of the nation are now at Washington, and have been at Washington for some months, and most anxious to make a real Treaty, though instructed never to recognize the false one. The conviction of injustice having been done them...prevails the whole Tribe, except the small party who were the instruments employed. The great objection to the old Treaty, in the minds of the protestants is said to be,—that it provides for their removal by contractors; whose object too often is to enrich themselves, without regard to the comfort, health or lives of their proteges. The protestants wish to superintend their own removal; and they are as competent to do it as the whites. Why should they not be indulged in this preference? We hope Mr. Van Buren and Congress will listen to their request. We hope the people in every direction will ply Congress with petitions to this effect. We hope a rousing one will be sent from this city. A village, a mere village, on Long Island has already sent in such a memorial. It has done itself honor. Now let the nation speak, and the nation will do itself honor. It is time that justice should at least be done to the poor Indians. If we regard their rights, let us at least regard our own interests.—Let the Seminole war teach us a lesson, though it be a humiliating one. Watts has expressed it right: "...The Lord hath judgements for the proud and justice for the oppressed."

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, most humbly and most respectfully sheweth;

That whereas, we, the undersigned, citizens of the Cherokee nation, have always regarded the instrument purporting to be a Treaty, made in December 1835, at New Echota, by the Rev. John F. Schermerhorn and certain unauthorised individual Cherokees, to be a violation of the fundamental principles of justice and an outrage on the primary rules of national intercourse, as well as the known laws and usages of the Cherokee nation and therefore to be destitute of any binding force on us;

And, whereas, at a general council of the nation, held at Red Clay, in September, 1838, our sentiments were set forth and our solemn protest entered against it;

And, whereas, at a subsequent General Council of the nation, held at Red Clay, in August 1837, a communication from the President of the United States on the subject of said instrument, was delivered in full council of Col. John Mason, Special Agent of the United States;

And, whereas, after mature deliberation on the said communication, the resolutions

of the preceding Council, in reference to that compact, were re-affirmed, together with the memorial which accompanied the same;

And, whereas, we entertained the belief, that, through the medium of the Special Agent's report, the President would become correctly informed of the true state of the matter, and of the real sentiments of the Cherokee people;

We, therefore, cherished the confident hope, that he would deem it right to abrogate that fraudulent instrument, and at once, enter into arrangements with us, for the adjustment of all difficulties.

With these views, we then appointed a delegation to represent us before the government of the United States, and vested them with full powers to make final arrangements of all matters in controversy; and we were animated with the prospect of a speedy termination of our distresses; but the cup of hope is dashed from our lips; our prospects are dark with horror, and our hearts are filled with bitterness. Agonized with these emotions, language fails, our tongues falter as we approach the bar of your august assemblies, before whom we again beg leave humbly to present our grievances.

With the full details of our troubles, we forbear to trespass on your indulgence. They are extensively known, and our delegation now at Washington, will be found ready to furnish any information which may be needed.

We therefore respectfully present the following: which will show the appalling circumstances in which we are placed by the operation of that perfidious compact.

A communication was recently issued from the United States Agency, addressed to the Chiefs, head men and people of the Cherokee nation, in which we are told, that "the Executive has formally declined all intercourse or correspondence with Mr. Ross in relation to the treaty, and that, 'an end has been put to all negotiation upon the subject'—that it is the unalterable determination of the President to execute the treaty"—"the time cannot possibly be prolonged"—"another day beyond the time named, cannot, and will not, be allowed you." The writers say: "we will not attempt to describe the evils that may fall upon you, if you are still obstinate, and refuse to conform to the requirements of the treaty"—"we will not paint the horrors that may ensue in such an event."

It will be readily conceived that declarations like these, emanating from such a source—our country already filled with troops—cannot fail to fill our minds with consternation and surprise.—What have we done to merit such severe treatment? What is our crime? Have we invaded any one's rights? Have we violated any of our numerous treaties? Have we in any manner acted in bad faith? We are not even charged with any such thing. But we are accused of "laboring under a dangerous error," and of being duped and deluded by those in whom we have placed implicit confidence. "Your pretended friends" say they, "have proved themselves to be your worst enemies." But what is our "dangerous error"?—What is our "delusion"? Is it a "delusion" to be sensible of the wrongs we suffer? Is it a "dangerous error" to believe that the great nation, whose representatives we now approach, will never knowingly sanction a transaction originated in treachery and to be executed only by violence and oppression? It cannot be. Is it a "delusion" to assert that the makers of that ill-omened compact were destitute of authority? This fact we are prepared to prove by incontestible evidence. Indeed, it is virtually admitted by the parties themselves; and the very fact that an armed force should be put in requisition to defend their persons and to compel our submission, argues, not obscurely, a defect of confidence in the validity of the compact. Is it obstinacy to refuse our assent to an act, which is a flagrant violation of the first principles of free government, and which sets foot on the neck of our liberties and our dearest rights? Are we to be thus frowned into silence for attempting to utter our complaints in the ear of our lawful and covenanted protector? Is it a crime to confide in our chiefs—the men of our choice—whom we have tried and found faithful? We would humbly ask, in whom should we confide? Surely not in those, who have in the face of our solemn injunctions, and in opposition to the reiterated expression of our sentiments, conspired the ruin of our country—usurped the powers of the nation,—framed the spurious compact,—and by artifice and fraud, palmed it on the authorities of the United States, and procured for it the recognition of those high functionaries!

And now in the presence of your august assemblies, and in the presence of the Supreme Judge of the Universe, most solemnly and most humbly do we ask,—are we, for these causes, to be subjected to the indescribable evils which are designed to be inflicted on us? Is our country to be made the scene of the 'horrors' which the Commissioners 'will not paint'? For adhering to the principles on which your great empire is founded, and which have advanced to its present elevation and glory, are we to be despoiled of all we hold dear on earth? Are we to be hunted through the mountains like wild beasts and our women, our children, our aged, our sick, to be dragged from their homes like culprits, and packed on board loathsome boats, for transportation to a sickly clime?

Already are we thronged with armed men, forte, and camp, and military posts

of every grade, already occupy our whole country. With us it is a season of alarm and apprehension. We acknowledge the power of the United States, we acknowledge our own feebleness, our only fortress is, the justice of our cause. Our only appeal, on earth, is to your tribunal. To you, then, we look. Before your honorable bodies,—we in view of the appalling circumstances with which we are surrounded,—relying on the righteousness of our cause and the justice and magnanimity of the tribunal to which we appeal,—we do solemnly and earnestly protest against that spurious instrument; and we do hereby, also, respectfully re-affirm, as a part of this our memorial, the resolutions and accompanying memorials of the two last General Councils of the nation, held at Red Clay. Our minds remain unaltered. We never can consent to that compact; nor can we believe that the United States are bound in honor or in justice, to execute on us its degrading and ruinous provisions.

It is true, we are a feeble people; and as regards physical power, we are in the hands of the United States; but we have not forfeited our rights: and if we fail to transmit to our sons, the freedom we have derived from our fathers, it must not be by an act of suicide,—it must not be by our own consent.

With trembling solicitude and anxiety, we most humbly and most respectfully ask, will you hear us? Will you extend to us your powerful protection? Will you shield us from the 'horrors' of the threatened storm? Will you sustain the hopes we have rested on the public faith,—the honor, the justice of your mighty empire? We commit our cause to your favor and protection.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Cherokee Nation, Feb. 23d, 1838.
Signed by Fifteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Five, of the Cherokee people,—as will appear by referring to the original, submitted to the Senate by the Cherokee Delegation.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

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Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississouri Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Richfieldburg, all payments must be made.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Stocks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.
New York, April 19, 1837.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar,' above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

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The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance,—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

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Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

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OF THE

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On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the Fourteen Volume (5th New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher renders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have offered him from the commencement of his publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan, and published in the same form as heretofore, and no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural Repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The fourteenth volume (Fifth New Series) will commence on the 24th of June, 1838, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the expiration of three months from the time of Subscribing. Any person who will remit us five Dollars free of postage, shall receive six copies, and any person who will remit us ten dollars, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount or subscriptions to be sent by the 24th of June, or as soon after as convenient, to the publisher,

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837.

Lost.

A French and English Dictionary (Boyer and Delatour's) belonging to J. M. Ferres. Whoever will give information concerning it will be rewarded.
26th March 1838.

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Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and thus have drawn the most precious parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most economical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

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